

Novel electronic states in 5d Ir Oxides produced by strong spin-orbit coupling

Hidenori TAKAGI

Department of Advanced Materials, University of Tokyo, Kashiwa 277-8561, Japan
RIKEN Advanced Science Institute, Wako 351-1098, Japan

We present a zoology of complex 5d Ir oxides with emphasis on novel interlay of electron correlations, spin-orbit coupling (SOC) and lattice distortion.

5d transition metal compounds are generally believed to be more itinerant than their 3d and 4d analogues. A layered oxide Sr_2IrO_4 with $\text{Ir}^{4+}(5d^5)$, however, is known to be an antiferromagnetic Mott insulator despite its 4d analogue Sr_2RhO_4 is simply a paramagnetic metal. It was pointed out that the Mott insulating state in this Sr_2IrO_4 is induced by a very strong SOC of ~ 0.5 eV. The large SOC gives rise to a half filled and narrow $J_{\text{eff}}=1/2$ band, leading to a Mott insulating state even in the presence of a weak $U \sim 0.5$ eV [1]. From a “selection rule” of the magnetic resonant x-ray scattering at Ir L-edge, we unambiguously demonstrated [2] that the ground state of Sr_2IrO_4 is close to a $J_{\text{eff}}=1/2$ antiferromagnet.

Essentially the same $J_{\text{eff}}=1/2$ Mott state was found also in a double layer Ir oxides, $\text{Sr}_3\text{Ir}_2\text{O}_7$. A number of metallic analogues of Sr_2IrO_4 , including distorted perovskite $\text{Sr}(\text{Ca})\text{IrO}_3$ and hexagonal SrIrO_3 , were visited recently. It was unexpectedly found that all compounds are a low carrier density semimetal with an enhanced Wilson ratio $R_W \sim 10$. We argue that those unusual semi-metallic states are formed by an interplay of a large spin orbit coupling and band crossings.

We report also on complex Ir oxides with lattice topology of interest including honeycomb Na_2IrO_3 and spinel Ir_2O_4 , which were theoretically pointed out to be a correlated topological insulator [3] and a Kitaev magnet [4].

[1] B.J.Kim et al., **Phys Rev Lett** 101, 076402 (2008).

[2] B. J. Kim, H. Ohsumi, T. Komesu, S. Sakai, T. Morita, H. Takagi, and T. Arima, **Science** 323, 1329 (2009).

[3] Shitade et al., **Phys. Rev. Lett.** 102, 256403 (2009).

[4] J. Chaloupka, G. Jackeli, and G. Khaliullin, **Phys. Rev. Lett.** 105, 027204 (2010)

+ work done in collaboration with T. Takayama, B.J.Kim, S.Fujiyama, K.Ohashi, H.Kuriyama, J.Matsuno, R.S. Perry, H.Osumi and T.Arima.